

the and honesty, as also security, if required. A
on- communication addressed to E F G., care
CO. Mr. M. O'Neil, 666, George-street, will
punctually attended to. 91

METEOROLOGY.
(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Library of Australia

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 21.—Morning, moderate westerly breeze; atmosphere damp and chill, generally overcast; light rain at intervals; westerly breeze and fine bright weather.

Wednesday, 22.—Morning, light south-westerly breeze, no clouds, air chill and raw; subsequently north-westerly breeze, with occasional showers for a couple of hours; clear fine weather all day; night moderate south-westerly wind after ten, and beautifully clear.

Thursday, 23.—Morning, moderate south-westerly wind, no clouds, but misty and very raw and cold; middle and latter parts, light air and breezes from the north-east; clear lovely weather; middle; latter part hazy and cloudy.

Friday, 24.—Light westerly wind fore part, followed by light south-east air with fine weather till about three o'clock; soon after a squall occurred, still with clear weather, but became darkly clouded, extensive banks of nimbus hanging about all the evening; and during the latter part of the night some smart rain fell, being gusty at times.

Saturday, 25.—Morning, fairly calm; some very heavy rains about daybreak and after sunrise; squally with wind A.M., and grew quite squally, with fine A.M. showers; P.M. the weather improved, still with clear weather, but not much rain fell; wind continued very coarse in squalls all latter part and through the night.

Sunday, 26.—Strong breezes and gusts A.M., with squally clouds, but little and occasional rain; sunshine; continued very fresh all day, and got to blow extremely coarse toward sunset, and continued very squally through the night.

Monday, 27.—Light and moderate wind from the north-west, with squally weather; squally generally clouded, and some passing showers forenoon; afternoon, clear fine weather, partial clouds only; bright sky forenoon; squally showers in evening, but for a short while; latter part night thick fog.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Friday afternoon last, a child named William Pilling, between one and two and three years of age, whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. William Pilling, of St. Mark's Mill, was missing from home, and the coroner's inquest was held for searching for him. In vain, the bellman was employed, but still no trace of the child was found. The mother, Mrs. Pilling, one of the neighbours, named Brown, determined upon dragging Barker's mill-dam, a sheet of water about sixty ft square, by about six o'clock, and the body of the child was found floating in it, near his father's mill. At two o'clock, shortly after dinner, on Friday afternoon, and his mother was confined to her bed by a recent accouchment. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned the verdict of accidental drowning, to which they appended the following rider:—"The jury unanimously request the Coroner to immediately cause to be examined by a medical officer, any child or children who are found in the mill-dam, or keep the gates shut, several accidents of a similar nature having occurred in the same pond through its dangerous and unprotected condition."

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—George Brockstaine, of George street, Jeweller, was yesterday committed by Messrs. Smart and Billito, to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions for an assault on a woman, named Mary Ann Lindsey, residing at Fire Dock. It would appear by the line of cross-examination taken by Mr. Brennan, defendant's attorney, that the assault was the result of a disputed title to property in Fire Dock.

EMIGRATION.—The number of ships and passengers that left Plymouth, for our colonies during the past year far exceeds the number of the preceding twelve months. The persons who have been shipped to our colonies, and who have shipped at this port, more than 100000, were shipped at Plymouth, in the year ending December 31, 1849, with emigrants for the undermentioned places:—

Port	Cabin.	Steerage.
Port Adelaide	127	2553
Port Phillip	125	4856
Sydney	130	5193
Adelaide	12	127
Van Diemen's Land	16	127
Canada	39	1122
Cape of Good Hope	6	338
United States	6	101
Other ports	18	609

Being a total of 15,995 emigrants adults in 1849 ships registering 62,737 tons.

BANK NOTE RECOVERED.—It will be remembered that when the Sydney mail was robbed several weeks ago, in the parcel sent by Mr. G. O., our correspondent, there were three one-pound notes; the only one which did not melt out, and which on account of its dilapidated state could not submit to be so. It appeared that the said note has been put into circulation, and the receipt of it attracted much interest, not being negotiable. It was referred to Mr. O. Sullivan, who identified it as the one he had forwarded to Sydney, and which was stolen at the time the mail was robbed.

FOUNDLING CHILD.—We are very perceptive that there is to be a sale of small farms at Goulburn on the 19th of next month; we notice the fact that those who are interested may take notice of the terms of the advertisement, which says "one week on the basis of a child aged three years, belonging to parents who lived near the Argyle mill." It appeared that the child had had something out of a pot on the fire, and in the process of getting up, his clothes caught fire, and he was so dreadfully burned that he died the same evening.

FOUNDKEEPER.—The situation of pound-keeper has been vacated and filled several times lately, but no one seems to have taken the last who had the job, has given it up.

ERRATA.—In our last, at the commencement of the paragraph respecting the translation of the report of the Committee of the Board of Rev. W. Hamilton, read Rev. W. Rose.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BANKING CONTROVERSY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall be obliged by your disabusement of my opinion under which I am writing. J. H. B. is a gentleman connected in any way with the management of either of the Colonial Banks. There are several other distinguished individuals in our community bearing these initials besides your present correspondent.

J. H. B.

BANKING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your correspondent "Abraham Cashman" has done me the honour to notice my objections to the wholesale denunciations of the English Banks which your journals have published recently. He states that you have written that I could only obtain a hearing by smothering humbug, and an appeal to your candour and justice. I confess that I first addressed myself to the labour that you correspondingly put in disposition little favourable to the observance of conventional amenities, but Gentlemen, is it in frail human nature to listen patiently to your premises, illustrations, and conclusions? Is it in the nature of man to attach importance to the welfare and credit of the community? I have no particular sympathy with the English Banks; on the contrary, my interests are identified with the State Bank, and I can impart no person must be the service which one year of them rendered to the community some years ago, when, as "Suffering Squatter" well remembers, the English banks refused to discount the bills of the colony, to depress our exchanges to eight or ten per cent. discount. But that is not our present theme. No, the grand discovery of the age which has electrified the public mind and astonished the world is the expression in its literal sense) is this—

First, That our Banks actually employ their deposits in discounting in the proportion of about one-third.

Second, That a community with Bank deposits, and Banking capital of its own to the extent of a million and a half, whilst its deposits scarcely exceed that sum, must necessarily be dependent upon the credit of foreign bankers, but to render it expedient and patriotic that English capital and English credit should be secured from its shores. And, Thirdly, That if the Government will not do otherwise we are exporting our capital in return for nothing.

I humbly conceive that the first discovery would not immortalize its authors, the practices of the second would not improve the world, all ages; and, in fact, one of its distinguishing characteristics, without which it could have no existence. And as to the second, with all positions of the market is the price of the commodities. I must dissent from his propositions in toto, and particularly from his "obvious conclusion that a large proportion of the deposits may be convertible into bank-money, and that such conversion will be strengthened by the fact, that the deposits have increased during the last year upwards of £200,000, while there is no increase on the part of the currency." The fact is, that the amount that such increase under the circumstances is proof of our growing wealth, but I deny that the magnitude of our Bank deposits is any proof whatever of the strength of the country. To be dependent upon our farthing of our deposits being available for Banking or any other enterprise. It has been well observed, that the true index of the prosperity of a nation is the production of commodities, and we may assure ourselves that when money shall bear the same rate of interest here as in England, the English Banks will make the hint without our prompting. But, Gentlemen, let us turn to the third point. We have been applauded to the echo by the unthinking multitude, namely, "the exportation of capital for nothing," next claims our attention. Let us see what the result will be. Suppose that a gigantic English capital is employed in Australian Banking, and it is well known that an average of years will exhibit an annual dividend of less than five per cent. on the invested capital. If the money is lent at a low rate, the money imported at a moderate rate of interest, on our promises to pay, but when the dividends are remitted, we exclaim, "Our capital is gone!"

Let us endeavour to notice your correspondent's heretical opinions as to the amount of capital necessary for Banking. Your statistics have misled him respecting the capital of the colonies. He has calculated the total value of the colony because he so warmly advocates, he recommends a course of action in this respect fraught with danger and ruin to the country.

As to the free trade question, the free trade advocate of the question, preferring to treat it on its more intrinsic merits; but if we are to keep pace with the enlightened spirit of the age, we must enlarge our views and embrace the world in our sympathies.

Yours,
NORTH BRITON.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Dr. Bland has lately defined the duty of the Government in relation to the financial policy, in the following comprehensive and comprehensible paragraph, viz.:—"That so portion of any of the public revenues of the colony should be expended for the importation of goods."

Now, it appears to me that the error of Dr. Bland is in naming great national purposes, private purposes.

South Wales was penal colony, and ships were frequently arriving with numbers of prisoners, the labour market was thus partly though inadequately supplied; the assignment of convicts became an object of consideration, and the numerous claimants a difficult duty.

When, therefore, on the sudden, New South Wales was declared no longer a place to which prisoners would be sent, this supply of labour was cut off.

Therefore, to meet this exigency by emi-

was not a private purpose, but a great public purpose, essentially necessary to the preservation of the colony.

It is, however, to be observed, it was ascertained by the census, that a fearful disparity existed between the sexes.

Therefore, to equalise this disparity by emigration, was a great public duty, not a private or selfish purpose.

New South Wales having been forty years and fifty years a penal settlement, the land and labour in the opinion of a great majority of the colonists, were very cheaply disposed of, producing a laborious and virtuous population ameliorate and improve the state of a convict society.

It is least entered into the general question of the value of capital, but it is well established that the price of labour exceeded at times the means of capital in the production of our great staple commodity; thousands of individuals, who were the very life of the colony with £1000, £2000, and £3000, were deterred upon the country pursuits of grog and who were, to use a colonial term, soon cleared out; and it is as well ascertained that the increasing demand for labour, the daily diminishing limits of the occupied country, is not a private purpose, but a national purpose.

Many rumours have been put forth on the subject of the emigration of the colony.

That England is bound to assist in getting rid of her surplus population, and ought to send us emigrants without cost to the colony.

That it is better to get emigrants for nothing than to pay for them.

But pay for them or not it is quite clear that at all the colony is to progress, emigration to must form the great ingredient of its advancement.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. B.

ENDEMIC DISEASE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—The report furnished by Mr. LINDSEY, published in your paper of the 18th inst., in relation to the epidemic of the 18th and 19th ult., has been very interesting, and I find it contained more topography, and information concerning the usual, and otherwise remarkable conditions of the atmosphere. For the report suggests various questions relative to the nature of the epidemic, and the vegetable nature, any of which as the cause of vitiation in the vital fluid—explains the phenomena of disorder described in the preceding article. It is evident that the disorder in sheep and bovine stock on pasture, and in the order in which they are written, humidity is a matter so simple in itself, that when considered in connection with the calamities of the colony, there is the simplest and most rational vital functions of animal nature, meets it in its position, with the objection of inadequacy; the uninformed mind cannot understand how the influence of humidity, in relation to chemical, and physical qualities—should yet, by chemical laws, possess influences destructive of organic organisation.

The abstraction of the warmth (caloric) necessary to the evolution of the life of the atmosphere of humidity; and that induces condensation and congestions; these constitute or favour the production of certain changes in the composition and distribution of the vital fluid, and in the functions of the organs, and when they are accompanied by symptoms of vitiation, and when not remarkably active, are characterised as congestions. Now whether the influence of humidity, in relation to the functions of life, must depend as to result upon its nearer and more distant connection with those processes of the animal economy which are distinguished as vital, if confined to the functions of life, it is evident that humidity, if involving internal organs, specific disorders, generally inflammatory, are the consequences, which are known according to their causality by names arthritic, inflammatory, and such as are reproducible to disease. The changes so particularly adverted to as proceeding from humidity, are supposed to originate in its application to the external surface; and these are the most destructive effects, however, of this agency, as it is the cause of the most extensive and rapid evaporation, or in other words by a vitiated exhalation, involving functions necessary to life. The appearances of the blood are to be ascribed, in the first instance, to its contact with the atmosphere, and in the second, to its contact at first view, the simple nature of its use with the destructive nature of the evils ascribed to it—its operation in restraining and supporting chemical processes, connected with its evolution, will come to a general conclusion of the multifarious changes in organised substances induced by moisture in every form, although here it is considered only in the relation to the functions of life, and the effects it prevents the evolution of principles from the vital fluid which have become pernicious by reason of redundancy and combination, while the influence of humidity, in relation to the functions of life, is the cause of the most extensive and rapid evaporation, or in other words by a vitiated exhalation, involving functions necessary to life. 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The hobbin-net manufacture dates its origin from the year 1811. At that time the population of Nottingham, and of the surrounding districts and villages of Lenton, Beeston, Radford, Basford, Arnold, and Santon, was 7,000. In 1881, it was calculated that the hosiery trade employed fewer people than it did in 1811: and as the population in question had then increased to 79,000, the augmentation is principally to be ascribed to the rapid growth of the hobbin-net manufacture. By the last census, the population of the area i

rially. A not unimportant branch of the employment consists in warping, or planing the warp threads in due order for different patterns upon the beam. When a workman labours at home the middleman furnishes him with the beam ready warped. In factories, there are men engaged upon warping who do nothing else, and are generally paid regular wages, averaging from 16s. to 18s. per week. The girls who do the requisite winding from the skein run to bobbin—ways one of the initial processes in textile manufacture—work in the factories generally about eleven hours a day, and are paid about 7s. per week. The warp factory rooms are seldom large. Six or eight frames are arranged in a row, and worked together. No artificial heat is required. In

The beams being duly in place, and the bob-cabins and carriages set in order, the machine is ready for work. In 1835 the average hours of work in the best of the west of England were 13; in Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, they were 14, and still are twenty hours per day. It is a relay system in, therefore, of course, no great re-quirement. In the first factory I visited the machinery was wrought eighteen hours. The first man commenced operations at six o'clock, working until nine a.m. The second took his place from nine a.m. until one p.m.

I now proceed shortly to describe the different processes in lace manufacture carried on by the manual labour of women and children. If these the two most important are mending and tambour, or embroidery work. The minor occupations are "running," "catching-up," and "drawing." I shall first refer to tambour work. As most of your readers may be aware, it consists of embroidering plain net with flowers or fancy figures, by means of a delicate tool, called a crochet needle. Comparatively little tambour work is done at Nottingham. The manufacturers find it cheaper to dispose of their labour throughout the neighbouring coun-

lation of the French army on the plains of Russia. Such a catastrophe was far from the thoughts of a single inhabitant of Paris, when in the morning in the month of June the celebrated artist Redouté was on his way to Malmaison to present to the Empress Josephine some paintings of lilies. He was a great favourite with her, from his having devoted his art to flowers, of which she was passionately fond. In full enjoyment of the lovely morning, he was gaily crossing the garden of the Malmaison, he went to the Place de la Concorde, and there he entered a coach, when he saw suddenly eagerly hurrying in the direction of the Louvre a man in a blue frock coat, who walked by the water-side. The general cry, "The King of Rome!—the Empress!—soon told him the object of attraction; and the artist

Maria-Louise, though she had only seen the traits of her who now filled her place; and she therefore resumed her seat, so if fearful of her standing might have been construed as homage. Maria-Louise, on her part, was far from suspecting that the female so simply seated, so quietly seated in the miserable garret, was her still envied rival.

As the artist glanced from Maria-Louise to the beautiful face of Josephine—*for it was still beautiful*, though bearing the impress of grief for more than two years—he observed that an uncounted expression of haughty disdain now indicated that brow, usually so radiant with benevolent kindness, and he half dreaded the result of this unexpected encounter. And now Maria-Louise, without one access to the child,

to the Bosphorus would, probably, differ from that in which Grenada was invested the levies of Castile.—*Edinburgh Review*.

AN AFRICAICAL VUE OF THE NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—*London.—Conservative*, 19; *Liberal*, 25; *Neutral*, 60—113.

THE VINCIPAL PAPERS.—*England.—Conservative*, 1; *Liberal*, 99; *Neutral*, 36—225.

WALIS.—*Conservative*, 5; *Liberal*, 5; *Neutral*, 1—11.

IRELAND.—*Conservative*, 20; *Liberal*, 34; *Neutral*, 31—85.

IRELAND.—*Conservative*, 37; *Neutral*, 37; *Neutral*, 27—101.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.—*Conservative*, 5; *Liberal*, 8; *Neutral*, 1—11.

A SUMMARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—*Conservative*, 174; *Liberal*, 218; *Neutral*, 106—113.

THE NEWSPAPERS.—*Hammond's List of Newspapers*, 447.

to knit purses, and afterwards by a peculiar arrangement of their mechanism, to construct

Correspondent.

This branch of industry generally known as the lace trade includes two principal departments, the warp process, in which the mechanism is still generally moved by hand labour, and the twist or bobbin-net process, in which the mechanism is now always commonly, although not uniformly, driven by power. Subordinate to these two principal branches there exist an infinity of minor trade subdivisions in the manufacture—by twist and warp machines, consisting of different degrees of complexity, and a variety of kind and quality of goods.—The lace trade, in almost all its ramifications, however, sprang originally from the hosiery manufacture. The first appearance of lace, preserving by machinery was the fabrication of ornamental stockings, with eyellet holes running up the sides. Then the stocking frames were used to knit purses, and afterwards by a peculiar arrangement of the frames, to construct point lace. The first great step in advance was the invention of the warp machine, which involved to a certain extent, the principle of the stocking frame. The warpers for some time the principal mechanical producers of lace. The jacquard was applied to them, and they were found capable of turning out patterns of a complex nature. Meantime, however, an apparatus using a card system, and adapted for the fabrication of the most delicate and elaborately wrought lace, made its appearance in the twist or bobbin-net machine—the principle of which, however, was not very different from the invention being adopted, it is said, from a contrivance put in use by some ingenious person for the better weaving of cabbage-nets.

According to describe the condition of the principal classes of lace-work, and the nature of their toil, and the fashion in which it is carried on, it may be well for me to introduce a brief synoptical statement of the statistics of the manufacture, and more particularly from the results of the elaborate investigation set on foot at two periods, 1831 and 1886, by Mr. Felkin, of Nottingham—a gentleman to whom I am indebted not only for much published but for much personally communicated information.

The bobbin-net manufacture dates its origin from 1811. At that time the population of Nottingham and the surrounding districts and villages of Lenton, Beeston, Radford, Basford, Arnold, and Santon, was 47,900. In 1881, it was calculated that the whole population of Nottingham was then 141,811; and as the population in question had then increased to 79,000, the augmentation is principally to be ascribed to the rapid growth of the bobbin-net manufacture. In the last census, the population of the area 1

and given out by middlemen. This is another relic of the frame-work knitting trade, the usage of which, both as respects middlemen

obliging the workmen to pay rents for their warp-frames is a vestige of the knitting trade, in which the workmen have been buying the yarn. The system, however, in this branch of manufacture is not universal. There are, in fact, two scales of wages in use, the journeyman's and the independent workmen's rates. In the case of the latter, the workmen's rates are paid for according to a certain scale, and no frame rent is exacted. In the case of the latter, the scale is fixed at higher rates, and a frame rent is exacted. The workman's rate differs with the width and capabilities of the machine, but I am informed that a fair average is about 3s. 6d. A few of the warp frames are charged as high as 6s. weekly. When the work is not sold in factories, the work is generally received from the manufacturer and given out by middlemen. This is another relic of the frame-work knitting trade, the usage of which, both as respects middlemen and frame-rents, will form the principal subject of my next communication. If a workman be the proprietor of a warp-machine he will frequently purchase the requisite yarn from the large manufacturer and sell the yarn in the best market on his own account, but the constant tendency of the trade is to concentrate the machinery in factories, so events to the disadvantage of the workman. In the case of middlemen, each of whom may superintend a dozen frames. The warp-machines are wrought either by jerking a pair of levers, or by jerking a pair of levers, or by jerking a pair of levers, or by jerking a pair of levers, or by jerking a pair of levers. The men frequently have their children to assist them in operating upon the latter class of machines. In the former frames, the feet of the workmen treadle, as in a loom. Although the machinery looks heavy, and the frames are sometimes fully twelve feet broad, the mechanism is so nicely balanced, that the toil of putting it in motion is not paid in serious fatigue. In this respect, however, different frames vary materially. A not unimportant branch of the employment consists in warping, or placing the warp threads in order for different patterns upon the beam. When a workman labours at home the middleman furnishes him with the beam ready warped. In factories, there are men engaged upon warping who do nothing but warp threads, and are paid at different rates averaging from 16s. to 18s. per week. The girls who do the requisite winding from the skein run to bobbin—always one of the initial processes in the manufacture of the goods—these factories generally about eleven hours a day, and are paid about 7s. per week. The warp factory rooms are seldom large. Six or eight persons are employed in each room, and work together. No artificial heat is required. In

The inserting of the bobbins and threading of the carriages are performed by boys with a ra-

der, and then, stretching the threads over them, slips each into its respective groove. A few rapid turns to the handle of the winding mechanism, and the bobbins, revolving at great speed, fill themselves from the ample supply of the drum. The operator then slips them off and puts them back into the set of bobbins. The threads by passing the full bobbins delicately over the empty ones, then snaps the threads in question with her scissors, lays the full bobbin aside, and proceeds again to fill the new one. In this manner she goes on, thus making her work are about 10, a week. The bobbins being carried, have now to be inserted in the "frames"—the latter, slight steel frameworks forming the cases, which the former wheel round. Through a minute hole in one part of the frame or carriage, the other end of the thread upon the bobbin has to be passed. The winding of the thread is then completed, and the carriage upon the periphery by boys with rapidity and neatness of manipulation which makes the process almost appear like legedation. The wages of these boys are about 2s. 6d. per week. In other respects their condition is by no means a satisfactory one, from the irregularity and frequent length of their hours. Their work is done in the red heat, where the bobbins want relling; but those periods are very uncertain, and continually vary. The dozen twist machines may start together, and the sets of bobbins driven by the same steam-engine, and with the same quantity of thread on their bobbins; yet, as accidental delays in greater or less number continually occur, it generally happens that the dozen sets of bobbins become casted at different times. Whenever that exhaustion occurs, however, by day or by night, the bobbin-fillers and threaders must be set to work. 8 sometimes these children are required to be at work, at least, at the attendance from four o'clock in the morning until after midnight. Part of this hardship must be avoided by using a double set of bobbins and bobbins, and some factories do this, which is actually the case. These delicately-fashioned articles are, however, very expensive.

The beams being duly in place, and the bobbins and carriages set in order, the machine is then started, and the beams begin to move. In Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, they were at still are twenty hours per day. The relay system is the best, of course, and requisite. In the first factory visited the machinery was wrought eighteen hours. The first man commenced operations at six a.m., working still nine a.m. The second took his place from nine a.m. until one p.m.

and to dislodge any little impurity which may have clung to the meshes. When the whole web is fixed, one of the women turns the

turned away to the stretching-rooms. These consist of vast extending corridors, down the length of which rows of girls are seated along skeleton tables, the ends bristling with wire points or teeth. The girls, employed in each of them armed with a little bamboo-can, reach themselves at the upper end of the room, and carrying the clumsy wreaths of lace in a basket wheels slowly down the centre. The upper corners of the piece having been already framed in by the frame-work, while the boys down the skeleton table, fasten with nimble fingers the sides of the lace, the same time getting rid of all the extra starch, and to dislodge any little impurity which may have clung to the mesh. When the whole is done on either side of the frame-work, the workman of a winch. The beams of the frame-work instantly recede from each other, and the lace is extended out as rigidly as though the threads were iron wires. The mistress is now left to drive, while the girls proceed to repeat the process in another gallery. Matters are thought to be so arranged that by the time the girls are stretched in this manner, it is dry and the first time they are employed are in the process, the girls fan it with light spade-shaped implements, very broad in the blade, the sweeps of which, wielded by skilful hands, disengage the lace from the frame-work, and thoroughly dry the lace is disengaged, and is immediately in readiness to be sent off to the warehouses. In the stretching and dressing rooms the girls employed are paid 1s. 6d. per day, with 3d. an hour for overtime. The regular hours are generally from eight o'clock until twelve, and from two o'clock until six. The temperature in which the labour is carried on is not particularly high, the thermometer in the stretching room being seldom below 50. In some establishments the heat is more complained of than in others, and in almost all the girls have their pale lock.

I now proceed shortly to describe the different processes in lace manufacture carried on by the manual labour of women and children. Of these the two most important are mending and embroidery work. The minor operations are "drawing," the regular work, and "drawing." I shall first refer to tamour work. As most of your readers may be aware, it consists of embroidering plain net with a needle and thread. The regular work, or what is called a crocheted needle. Comparatively little tamour work is done at Nottingham. The manufacturers find it cheaper to disperse the labour throughout the neighbouring coun-

these juvenile labourers are set to work at

three candles to every four workers. The runners—a mother and daughter in an old-fashioned house—calculated that they each made 6.6d. per week. They worked in the winter moon daylight in the morning until ten figures. They got their work from a middlewoman, who divided the work into three or four figures in the pattern. These poor people were at dinner when I called. The meal consisted of bread and tea, with dripping for butter.

The remaining species of work—"drawing" and "catching up"—are generally performed at the warehouses or at the houses of the mistresses. The wages are excessively low, and the labour is perfectly unskilled, particularly that of drawing, which consists merely in pulling out the thread which unites the strips of edging material—is chiefly performed by the women of the district, and these are these juvenile labourers are set to work at very small early. A gentleman informed me that he had seen a baby, twenty months old, sit in a high chair at a table, and gravely employed in drawing lace.

The mistresses, or middlewomen, have generally themselves been embroiderers or makers. They very often have money-lending tendencies, and are not infrequently the proprietors of an infrequent of their carrying on the truck system in a small and modified way, supplying bread, groceries, and candles, and deducting from the wages of the women. The percentage, from the wages paid at the end of the supply. The mistresses always, however, profess to supply the articles at market price, and to work to reimbursement and profit from the discount allowed by the tradepeople.

THE TWO EMPRESSES AND THE ARTIST.

(From *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*.)

It was the middle of the year 1812, that year of our nation's darkest hour, when the Emperor Napoleon, the French army on the plains of Russia. Such a catastrophe was far from the thoughts of a single inhabitant of Paris, when one morning in the month of June the people of Paris were startled by the news that the Emperor Napoleon to present to the Empress Josephine some paintings of lilies. He was a great favourite with her, from his having devoted himself to the study of the lily, which she very much loved. In full enjoyment of the lovely morning, he was gaily crossing the garden of the galleries to get to the Place de la Concorde, when he was met by the Empress, who was then eagerly hurrying in the direction of the walk by the water-side. The general cry, "The King of Rome!—the Empress!—soon told him the object of attraction; and the artist

nom Redoute stood motionless with astonish-
ment. It was Maria-Louisa, accompanied by a
newly-appointed chamberlain. As Maria-
Louisa

[illegible]

instinctively recognised the antagonists of Fate. Europe had hardly

...dark in Europe: it is now of such respectable
 ...that it is fourth, and perhaps fifth, in
 ...y draws him, and though their rights
 ...dition have acquired a title beyond that of
 ...the prescription, yet the nation itself, as has
 ...been observed by the Emperor, is often distinguished
 ...by such felicitous brevity of expression
 ...till only "encompassed" in its conquests.
 ...have never comported themselves either
 ...ally or socially, as if they anticipated in
 ...y, conquest, and the like, the same
 ...ends relate how a belief arose, even in the
 ...hours of a conflict, that the banner of the
 ...world again became day carried to the
 ...the East, and it is said that the
 ...giving is traceable in the selection of the
 ...shore for the final resting-place of true
 ...vers. It is certain, too, that from the first
 ...the invasion of the Russian Empire,
 ...instinctively recognised the
 ...ists of Fate. Europe had harily
 ...ted the titles of the *Csar*,
 ...ly directed to the new metropolis on
 ...y; throughout the whole century, the
 ...standing its chequered incidents, the im-
 ...sion was never weakened; and to this day
 ...inhabitant of the Russian Empire
 ...the Imperial
 ...ort may have been generated by
 ...of Peter and the conquests of Catharine,
 ...the impressions popularly current flow from
 ...and a less corrupted source. The
 ...ent relations of Russia to the
 ...of Catharine, the early hostilities, the subse-
 ...sances, and the presumed inheritance
 ...s, are all matters of national legend; and
 ...thence, with the appeal to religion and the
 ...ements of pride, make the recovery of
 ...stantinople from the Ottoman appear an
 ...statutory as well as a pre-determined work. The
 ...in which the Russian legions would
 ...to the Bosphorus would probably differ
 ...from that in which (Grenada) was invested
 ...the levies of Castile.—*Edinburgh Review*.

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